

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

STATE OF WASHINGTON, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official
capacity as President of the United States of
America, et al.,

Defendants.

NO.

DECLARATION OF
A.P., ARNP, CNM

1 I, A.P., declare as follows:

2 1. I am over the age of 18, competent to testify as to the matters herein, and make
3 this declaration based on my personal knowledge.

4 2. I have a Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing and I am licensed as an Advanced
5 Registered Nurse Practitioner (ARNP). I am also a Certified Nurse Midwife (CNM) board
6 certified by the American College of Nurse Midwives (ACNM).

7 3. I have five years of experience in the field, with two and a half years in private
8 practice, specializing in reproductive health and gender-affirming care. In this role, I provide a
9 wide range of care to patients of all ages. I practice in Washington state. I frequently supplement
10 my training with guidelines from World Professional Association for Transgender Health
11 (WPATH), the Endocrine Society, the Mayo Clinic, the American Medical Association,
12 American College of Obstetrics and Gynecologists, and the American Academy of Pediatrics.

13 4. I am choosing to use a pseudonym rather than my full name out of fear for the
14 safety of myself, my family, my patients, my employees and my business. Providers that offer
15 this kind of care are in a shortage in Washington state. I have a waiting list that is three months
16 long. In my city specifically, there are not enough clinics to treat the patients that need care. I
17 already have patients driving three-four hours to establish care. I am concerned that protesters
18 who misunderstand gender-affirming care may become emboldened and jeopardize our safety.
19 I am aware of how abortion providers have been targeted, where providers have had their
20 physical safety threatened, and have not been protected by law enforcement. I'm also concerned
21 for my business. As the medical field has seen with abortion care providers, it's more expensive
22 to get mal-practice insurance because of the increase in physical and legal threats. It is also more
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1 expensive to obtain property and business insurance, and some abortion providers have been
2 required to install preventive measures like bullet-proof windows.

3 5. The Federal Government's recent Executive Order concerning gender-affirming
4 care will have a variety of direct impacts on me and my patients such as increases mental health
5 disorders including eating disorders, anxiety, depression and suicidality in addition to increasing
6 health disparities.

7 6. When I provide gender-affirming care, I do so in accordance with the Standards
8 of Care set forth by WPATH, the Endocrine Society, and the diagnostic criteria set forth in the
9 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5).

10 7. I currently have 550 patients, 70% of whom are LGBTQIA+. Of those, roughly
11 300 patients are gender diverse. Of those, roughly 30 patients are trans adolescents under the age
12 of 19.

13 8. For these adolescent patients, I provide gender-affirming care most commonly in
14 the form of hormone therapy, androgen blockers, and contraceptives for menstrual management.
15 I provide surgical referrals to patients over the age of 18. However, some of my patients are
16 gender diverse and have no intention to start hormone therapy, and simply desire to establish
17 care with a provider that respects their gender identity. Respectful care that honors patient
18 autonomy regarding gender identity has been shown to improve health outcomes, decrease health
19 disparities and reduce patient distress.

20 9. I provide gender-affirming care only after the patients have met diagnostic criteria
21 for gender dysphoria set for by the American Psychiatric Association: Diagnostic and Statistical
22 Manual of Mental Disorders DSM-5-TR (ICD-10) F64.0 code for gender identity disorders.
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1 Additionally, for youth, the DSM defines a diagnosis for gender dysphoria in children as a
2 marked incongruence between a child's expressed or experienced gender and their assigned sex
3 that has persisted for 6 months with 6 out of 8 measures of gender incongruence met in addition
4 to clinically significant distress or impairment in social, school, or other important areas of
5 functioning. It must be specified if the above criteria are in addition to a disorder of sex
6 development (e.g., a congenital adrenogenital disorder such as congenital adrenal hyperplasia or
7 androgen insensitivity disorder). The clinically significant distress is typically easily evident
8 based on years of patient unimproved mental health scores, psychiatric hospitalizations for
9 suicide, eating disorders, and inability to attend school or create relationships with peers.

10 10. Once patients under the age of 18 have met diagnostic criteria, both parents must
11 consent in accordance with Washington State Law. Parents are present for initial assessments
12 and conversations we have with underage patients. The first visit usually consists of a 90-minute
13 appointment discussing the initial process and making sure they have mental health support in
14 addition to collecting a patient medical, social and family history and completing a physical
15 assessment after we have fully assessed and diagnosed gender dysphoria. We then order baseline
16 lab work, screening for contraindications and other endocrine disorders. Hormone therapy, in
17 addition to other treatments, are not prescribed until after a second visit with a patient and their
18 parents reviewing the patient's lab work. Before any treatment begins, patient and providers
19 discuss possible fertility issues and other risks. Following this appointment, hormone therapy
20 may be prescribed. Follow up visits with lab monitoring are scheduled every two to three months.

21 11. I have seen the positive impact gender-affirming care can have on trans youth. I
22 had one trans patient who started estrogen therapy at age 18. This patient's mother told me that
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1 after her daughter started hormone therapy, it felt like she got her joyful, happy kid back. Some
2 of my trans patients have described feeling like their whole brain feels better, like they can be
3 kinder to themselves, like something inside of them is lighter. They say they feel like they have
4 come back to themselves. I have had trans patients tell me that after starting gender-affirming
5 care, they no longer hate themselves. They are more accepting of their physical imperfections.
6 They are happier and more themselves. They often feel more motivated and hopeful about their
7 futures. I've watched hormone therapy assist patients in the confidence they need to seek more
8 fulfilling paths of schooling, or leave abusive romantic relationships, or step out of dysfunctional
9 family cycles. Often patients feel motivated to take better care of themselves and their health
10 after starting hormone therapy. The patient demeanor and emotional state at the intake visit and
11 later for the first prescription are completely different from the same patient's demeanor and
12 emotional state at the 3 and 6 month follow up visits. I witness adolescents who come in anxious,
13 avoiding eye contact, and feeling heavy and hopeless, transform into patients feeling like they
14 have hope. I'm honored to assist adolescents on this path.

15 12. In addition to gender-affirming care, I am often the entry point for all medical
16 care for my patients. In my adolescent patients I have provided treatment for blood pressure and
17 cholesterol concerns, polycystic ovarian syndrome, chronic skin conditions, vitamin
18 deficiencies, asthma and other chronic health conditions that have been untreated due to fear of
19 seeking care. In addition, I also facilitate care by providing referrals to other healthcare
20 professionals for gender-affirming voice therapy, physical therapists for chronic pain,
21 psychologists for undiagnosed PTSD and bipolar or even referrals to orthopedic surgeons for
22 club foot, among others. I and similar providers aren't just treating gender-related issues, we're
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1 providing essential primary care to a population that has well established poorer health
2 outcomes.

3 13. In my professional experience, 95% of patients that I've seen who meet criteria
4 for gender dysmorphia and who are not already receiving gender-affirming care establish with
5 suicide ideation present. Often these patients score very high on their screeners for depression
6 and anxiety. It is common for these patients to have eating disorders like bulimia, anorexia, binge
7 eating disorder, and avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder or untreated insomnia, and
8 obsessive-compulsive disorder. These conditions also improve as patient's receive care, and we
9 are able to treat these conditions concurrently at follow up visits.


10 14. In the larger medical field, we see examples of hormone therapy used in the
11 treatment of many pediatric conditions including pediatric populations post-leukemia,
12 Klinefelter Syndrome, Turner Syndrome, and Marfan Syndrome, all examples of medical
13 conditions which are treated with hormones and impact a child's physical presentation by
14 impacting height, genital function and development, hair growth, metabolism, while also
15 improving the child's mental health and life expectancy.

16 15. I believe that increases to transphobic policies reduce the quality of medical care
17 over-all. The potential consequences of this Executive Order (EO) are dire. Many of my patients
18 have expressed overwhelming fear, anxiety, and significant emotional distress. Some parents are
19 preparing to leave the country with their children, or asking if they should consider this step.
20 Many of my adolescent patients are not applying to certain colleges or traveling to certain states
21 out of fear for their safety and access to care. My inbox is flooded with patients who are terrified
22 that their care will be taken away. I have had patients tell me they cannot go back to the way
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1 they felt before they received gender-affirming care – that their world would close in and go
2 dark if they did, and some have said that they would likely consider suicide if they lost access.
3 Retaining access to gender-affirming care is the number one priority in many of my patients’
4 lives because it has been responsible for helping them gain so much. I have deep concern that
5 this EO would require me to withhold medically necessary, lifesaving care, infringe upon my
6 ability to practice within the scope of my medical knowledge, and infringe upon my patients and
7 their parents medical freedom and rights.

8 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington and the
9 United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

10 DATED and SIGNED this 4th day of February 2025 at _____, Washington.

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